

### By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

By an arrival at Newport, we have received the following interesting notices.

BELFAST, October 10.

We have more than once stated it as our opinion, that IRELAND is deeply involved in the progress of Liberty in France—and not only Ireland, but the WHOLE WORLD. It is therefore with much satisfaction we now announce the defeat of despotism, in the flight of that redoubtable Hero the Duke of Brunwick, who the day before his disgrace, had the audacity to renew his bravados, threatening destruction to a whole people, merely because they had thought proper to BETTER THEIR CONDITION!—May such a cause ever meet a similar fate.

Letter from General DUMOURIER.

Saint Manehould, O.T. 1.

"At length, my dear SERVAN, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Prussians are in full retreat. The brave Buernonville, who has been killed, 'The French Ajax' has taken from them during the two last days, more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horses. All the prisoners and deserters agree, that this army is exhausted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody flux.—The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in the 24 hours to cover their baggage and heavy artillery.

"I have sent a reinforcement to Buernonville, who has more than 20,000 men, and who will never quit them till he has exterminated them.—To give the finishing blow to this business I shall join him in person.

"I have sent you some copies of my negotiation, which I have caused to be printed, because the commander of an army of freemen, ought to suffer no suspicions to exist respecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the present circumstance will deliver us from the scourge of war; and as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to establish my winter quarters at Brussels. You may therefore assure the August Assembly of the sovereign people, that I shall never seek for repose, until it shall be put out of the power of tyrants to do us any hurt—I embrace you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

LONDON, October 6.

Two letters, one from the Commissioners sent to the Camp at Chalons, and another from Gen. Dumourier, were read in the convention, stating, that the enemy continued to retreat, and that the road behind them was strewn with dead bodies. On visiting the camp, which they had quitted, 300 horses were found dead and half eaten.

These letters farther stated that there were 8000 sick in the Hospital General at Grand Pre, and 5000 at Verdun. Gen. Dumourier was of opinion that the enemy could neither winter at Verdun nor Longwy, and that they would effect their retreat through Luxemburg.



BY THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

### A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that certain lawless and wicked persons, of the western frontier, in the state of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and destroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, altho' in amity with the United States, and put to death several Indians of that nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honor and good faith of the United States, to pursue all legal means for the punishment of those atrocious offenders;—I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors, to apprehend and bring those offenders to justice. And I do moreover offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for each and every of the above-named persons who shall be so apprehended and bro't to justice, and shall be proved to have assumed or exercised any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforesaid, at the time of committing the same.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the Seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President, TH. JEFFERSON.

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	20/3
3 per Cents,	12/
Deferred,	12/6
Full Shares Bank U. S.	36 per cent prem.
2 Shares,	46

### Domestic Articles.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 28.

On Monday last, agreeably to notification in the Essex Journal of the 21st inst. the Bridge over Merrimack-River, between the towns of Salisbury and Newbury, was opened for the use of the public; the day before which, a ship of 350 tons passed under the great arch, which is by far the largest on this continent.

Essex Merrimack-Bridge contains upwards of six thousand tons of timber; and is formed of several arches and solid piers, the dimensions of which are as follow, viz.

	Feet.
Abutment on the Salisbury-shore,	124
Water-Course,	53
Pier,	45
Water-Course,	62
Pier,	52
Draw,	49
Pier,	52
Arch,	113
Abutment on the N. Shore of Deer-Island,	62
Abutment on the south-shore of ditto,	93
Arch,	162
Abutment on the Newbury-shore,	183
Whole length of the bridge,	1030
Width of the bridge,	34
Average depth of water at common high-water-market,	30
Height of arch between Newbury and Deer-Island, above common high-water mark,	37
Height of Abutments above common high-water-mark,	30

The inhabitants of Newburyport, and the community at large, may with propriety be congratulated on the completion of this very valuable public convenience; which, while it furnishes one, among many evidences of the flourishing state of our country, reflects much honor on the proprietors, as well as those who with so much spirit have executed it. When it is considered that this bridge has been built, under the prospect of advantages much less encouraging than any which have been granted by the legislature to undertakings of a similar kind; that, from unforeseen circumstances in the execution, the expense has arisen to nearly twice the sum at which it was calculated, and that the whole has been effected in the short space of seven months, and in a style far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto essayed in this country, it will be acknowledged that too much can hardly be said of the liberality and perseverance of the proprietors, or of the ingenuity and industry of the artificers.

The two large arches of this bridge were executed from a model invented by Mr. Timothy Palmer, an ingenious house-wright of this town) & appear to unite elegance, strength and firmness, beyond the most sanguine expectation.

To the grateful acknowledgements of the proprietors, unanimously presented to Capt. Wm. Coombs, President of the board of directors, the public have, with united voice, added their zealous applause, for his unwearied personal attention to this undertaking, through its whole progress.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.

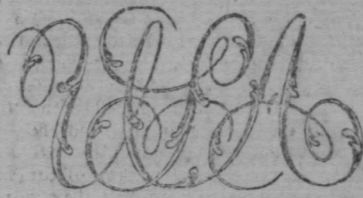
Judge Hosmer of Ontario county, arrived in this city on Saturday last, from the Genesee country, and has been so obliging as to communicate to us the important and highly interesting intelligence of a truce having been concluded between the hostile Indians and the United States, on which we take the liberty of felicitating our countrymen.

He says, the chiefs of the Six Nations, deputed and commissioned by the President of the United States on a mission to the hostile tribes, assembled in council at the Miami village, are returned home, having happily succeeded in bringing about a cessation of arms between the said Indians and the United States—to continue till the spring of 1793; and that, in the interim, they are ready and willing to enter into negotiations with commissioners, on the part of Congress, for bringing about and establishing a firm and lasting peace with the United States.

The said chiefs add, that the Indians at the council, contrary to their most sanguine expectations,

received them with a great deal of cordiality, styling them their elder brothers, and treating them as such in the most courtly & friendly manner; and that they paid every possible degree of respect and attention to the talks which were delivered them from the President of the United States.

The above information was received in the Genesee settlement (as might well be expected) with the highest degree of satisfaction; and it has already given a new spring to the spirit of improvement, as well as to all kinds of business in that new and flourishing part of the union.



### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wednesday December 12.

A letter was received from the Secretary of War, enclosing, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, a statement of the items on which the sum specified for contingencies, particularly of articles called conjectural, in the War Department, is founded—this being read, was referred to the committee of the whole on the general estimate of appropriations for the year 1793.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented the memorial of Moses Young, praying compensation for services performed, as secretary to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Laurens, while acting as foreign ministers, for which he has never received any allowance. This being read, on motion, it was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of Samuel Forbes and others, praying compensation for services and sufferings during the late war, was read and laid on the table.

A memorial was read from sundry persons, holders of loan-office certificates, issued and received for money loaned to the United States, for the purpose of carrying on the war, between September 1777, and March 1778—praying payment of the interest in specie, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, agreeable to the stipulations expressed in said certificates. Laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons after some observations respecting the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States—and that provision must be made eventually for the balances which shall appear to be due—offered the following resolutions—which were taken into consideration immediately; read and referred to a committee of the whole on the first Monday in January next; viz.

That a loan to the amount of the balances which, upon a final settlement of accounts, shall be found due from the United States, to the individual States, be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the Loan-Offices in the respective States, to commence within months after the said balances shall be reported at the Treasury, and to continue open for the term of months, from the time of its commencement.

That the sums to be subscribed to such loan be payable in the principal, or interest of the certificates, or notes issued by any such of the said States, as, upon the final settlement of accounts, shall have a balance due to them, from the United States, and which shall have been liquidated to specie value prior to the day of last.

That every subscriber to the said loan shall be entitled, to certificates, according to the sum subscribed, of the like tenor and descriptions, in the like proportions, and upon the like terms, as are specified, and directed, by the 15th and 16th sections of the act, entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," except that interest on such of the certificates subscribed to the said loan, as bear interest, shall be computed to the last day of the year 1793, inclusively, and that interest shall not begin to accrue, upon any of the certificates which shall be issued in lieu thereof, till the first day of January 1794.

That in all cases, where the sum subscribed in the evidences of the debt of any State, shall exceed the balance due to such State, the same shall be reduced (in equal proportions) to the sum actually due to such State.

One hundred copies of the above were ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the estimate of appropriations requisite for the year 1793.—Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The article for the defensive protection of the frontiers, was taken into consideration. The statement received this morning from the Secretary of War, reciting the items on which that article is founded, was read.—It was then moved that the blank should be filled with 50,000 dollars, the sum which had been struck out. After some remarks on this motion; it was withdrawn. A motion was then made that the committee should rise and report progress.—This motion was agreed to, and the committee rose accordingly and had leave to sit again.

The report of a select committee on the petition of Samuel Shaw, presented a few days since was read. This report was against granting the prayer of the petition. Laid on the table.

A report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Newark, praying compensation for an academy destroyed in said town during the late

war, was read; which was in favour of the petition. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States, and to amend, in part, the act for the government of seamen employed in the merchant's service.—Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee proceeded thro' the discussion of the remaining sections of the bill—they agreed to sundry amendments—they then rose and reported progress,—and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 13.

Mr. Gregg took his seat this day. A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House, that they have passed a bill, which originated in the House, entitled, An act to provide for the registering and recording of ships or vessels—with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a plan for the reduction of the public debt, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, was referred to a committee of the whole.

A motion for its being made the order of the day, this day week, was opposed. Mr. Murray objected to so early a day. The subject, said he, is important: the state of Maryland has a right to six votes in this House: it so happens, that four seats of the representation from that state, are vacant. He wished, therefore, that a more distant day may be appointed; as, in that case, it was highly probable, that state would be more fully represented. Other reasons for a more distant day, were urged by several gentlemen. This day fortnight was finally agreed to.

The House took into consideration the amendments by the committee of the whole to the coasting bill. They agreed to some of the amendments reported, with amendments; others were rejected. A clause was proposed to be added, requiring from the owners, or masters of vessels, a particular enumeration of all the goods, wares and merchandize transported in the several coasting vessels from time to time. This occasioned some debate: it was objected to as involving a great and unnecessary expense, without affording a corresponding benefit: as tending to obstruct the coasting trade, so as almost to destroy the same; it was said, it would be nugatory, being, in many cases, impracticable. The clause was supported, as conducive to information relative to the products & real consumptions of the several states; points, on which very different opinions were entertained: that the expense would not probably be more than the addition of one Clerk to the Treasury Department: that the duty would devolve on the collectors; and be a business of course, &c. The motion was at length withdrawn. Some verbal corrections were made in several sections; and then, by general consent, the bill was laid on the table, for further consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for registering and recording of ships or vessels, were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Steele moved the following resolution: That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a return of all the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the regular establishment of the United States, specifying the regiments or corps to which they belong, and the time of their entering the service.

This motion was agreed to. In committee of the whole, on the estimate of appropriations, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.—The chairman observed, that the subject was before the committee without any specific proposition.

Mr. Kitchell moved, that the committee should rise and report the resolutions submitted some time since.

It being remarked that these resolutions were yet to be determined on, having never been reported to the House: they were again read: and then a motion for the committee to rise and report, was made, and agreed to. The committee accordingly rose and reported the resolutions, which were taken into consideration by the House. The items of the estimate were again recited—the sum in the estimate for the support and expenses of the loan-offices, occasioned considerable conversation—the accounts of the several loan-offices were again called for; that from the officer at New-York being read, it was remarked that the amount of this account exceeded that of Pennsylvania, and indeed of all the other accounts. This disparity, it was said, was very extraordinary, and did not appear to be accompanied with any sufficient reasons, for so great a difference; and though the accounts had been settled by the proper officers of the Treasury, yet that they were liable to be revised by the House.

Some remarks in opposition were made. The question on agreeing to the sum reported in the estimate for the loan offices was carried in the affirmative.

The House having proceeded through the items included in the several resolutions,—

A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto. And

Messrs. Lawrence, Baldwin, Smith N. H. Steele and Giles were appointed.

A motion that the estimate of contingencies received from the War department, with the other papers relative to the estimate of appropriations be referred to the select committee was, after some debate, superseded by a motion to adjourn.

FRIDAY, December 14.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee to whom were referred sundry petitions from invalids—also the letter from the judges of the circuit court of the district of the state of N. Carolina, brought in a report—which was read.—This report proposes a repeal of the several